

The board's report – 2013

Introduction

ADDA has now been active for 20 years with very high level of activities and a broad organization representing the Danish base of agricultural experts and volunteers. ADDA has in 2013 received funding in total of approximately 15 million DKK. In 2013 we had 9 projects in three countries, Cambodia, Vietnam and Tanzania. Projects are being implemented by local partners, and to advise on the implementation, we have around 60 local ADDA employees and 3 international coordinators. The number of activities requires a lot of coordination and ADDA Board held a total of 5 meetings in 2013. We have also further developed the office in Denmark, where we have 2-3 secretariat staff. Additionally, we have in 2013 received several large donations from, FAHU fonden, Birthe Justensens Fond, Lauritzen Fonden, Jubilæums Fonden af 1973, Zonta Århus og Aarhus Vestre Inner Wheel Klub. We have also in 2013 received funding from "Tips funds" for the general administration in Denmark.

Information activities

Information work continued well in the past year, where there has been a special focus on

- prepare submissions to the website (www.adda.dk) and facebook under the name:

Agricultural Development Denmark Asia (ADDA)

- prepare electronic newsletter 4 times a year
- Put small and large news and activities on the website and on facebook - To develop a new English version of the website
- To simplify the design of the website to continue to promote ease of use and thereby maintain and possibly expand readership
- Consider new initiatives , such as ' today's image' : a new picture from one of the projects presented each business day. This is implemented.
- Put movies and video projects on YouTube
- In addition, filmed, interviewed and edited three videos from IWEP project in Cambodia.

There were conceived, applied and planned a stand-up show with Sebastian Dorset on the World's Best News' day of ADDA's work , and on that occasion was made groundwork for an appearance on the radio program 24syv with Sebastian Dorset about the event and there were attempted coverage recorded in various other media.

ADDA participated in CISU'course called "Reframing the Message" dealing with recent research in communications, and in their seminar "Constructive Journalism". Both subjects to be at the forefront of the application of new knowledge about communication and overlap between the values we act upon and communicated values . The goal for us was to maintain readership / the membership and possible expand it.

Finally, we entered into an evaluation of our communication form with the NGO “180 Degrees Consulting” in order to get good ideas for future work. Also, ADDA was selected to be part of a specific counseling programs face-to-face with a communications consultant in CISU on our communications work.

Finally, we published a News & Views 26 and a News & Views 27, the last as a 20 year anniversary edition.

ADDA's website is continually updated and improved constantly. Our website remains our primary medium for communicating with interested parties. We have further updated the website in 2013 so the graphics have been streamlined and the content updated. As mentioned, there has been a total makeover of the English Version. In total we have in 2013 had 7,469 visitors on the site, a 3% increase from 2012. Also, the number of pages that have been read has risen to 27,217, an increase of 7% from 2012. During the year we have around Denmark informed about our activities. Furthermore, we have invited a number of delegations welcomed when they visited our projects both in Cambodia, Tanzania and Vietnam.

Members

The number of members is stable around 450. ADDA want to have a higher number, but this has proven very difficult. On Facebook ADDA's profile have now 10.703 “LIKES”, which we are very proud of.

Cambodia

2013 has been a challenging year: CISOM (2013-2015) – “Empowerment of Civil Societies in Oddar Meanchey Province” was approved by CISU in December 2012 and officially started from 1st of January 2013. IWEP II-project was terminated end of September after almost 9 years, but three new project applications resulted in approval of three new projects: FAHU- Strengthening and Consolidation of Women Microcredit Group (WMG), which has been granted support by the FAHU Charity Foundation in Denmark. The FAHU-project supports 66 SHGs formed during the IWEP II, and the project starten October 2013. ADDA has also submitted a new proposal: “Cooperative and Civil Society Development in Siem Reap Cambodia” (COCIS) submitted to CISU in September 2013, and approval from CISU came in December 2013, with project start January 2014. The third application was forwarded to EU: “Empowerment of civil society advocating for the rights of the urban poor in Siem Reap (CISUP)” and approved end November, with start May 2014. Along with this ADDA is implementing INFOSE: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FOOD INSECURITY IN CAMBODIA: The project was called for by EU. ADDA won the bid and the contract was subsequently signed in December 2010. The official starting date was from 1st March 2011; ending 31 August 2014, but we are planning to extend for another 4 months.

Kjeld Vodder Nielsen is coordinator (part time) for the projects in Cambodia, Helge Brunse is assisting as part time consultant). Bodil Pallesen is country leader for Cambodia.

Integrated Women Empowerment Project - IWEP II

The project was a rewarding success for beneficiaries and partners. Poverty was reduced by over 50% and the civil society sector strengthened

ADDA and its local partners READA and Banteay Srei implemented the Integrated Women Empowerment Project (IWEP) for almost 9 years. From April 2005 to March 2009 was its first phase (IWEP I). The second

phase started from April 2009 to March 2013 (IWEPII), but due to the financial availability, Danida approved a 6 months extension, thus IWEPII officially closed the 30. September 2013.

The final reports were conducted to Danida end of March 2014, and the rest unused money were transferred to Danida.

Results:

ADDA and its partners READA and Banteay Srei Organizations have successfully implemented IWEPII since 2009. 5 out of 12 districts of Siem Reap Province were target areas; Chikreng, Sotr Nikom, Prasat Bakong, Puok and Banteay Srey districts, 29 communes in 112 villages.

More than 7,500 poor farmers (IWEPII) were trained in appropriate agricultural techniques through integrated farmer field school, focus trainings on vegetable, crops, fruit trees, rice and small livestock such as chicken, pig and fish.

60 Integrated Farmers Field Schools were conducted and 1,328 farmers were trained including 1,178 women (89%). Beneficiaries are scaling up their home gardening and production activities after farmer field school training. The off-season (good market) vegetable productions have increased. This is essential for improving food security.

41 village extension workers (VEW) were trained on IWEPII's concepts through the training of trainers (ToT) on Food Security and Gender. Major subjects were: home gardening, small animal raising, self-help group formation, gender, extension methods and teaching methods, fruit tree growing, fish raising, plant medicine production, human rights and women rights, women forum and HIV/AIDS prevention and introduction of microcredit as well as climate and environmental issues. 40 VEWs were trained to be Village Livestock Agents at both Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) and the Animal Production Office and they are now officially recognized and enlisted in the PDA network. One Village Livestock Association has been formed in Chikreng district with 13 VLA members.

159 self-help groups were formed - 66 in IWEPII. 18 SHGs were dissolved due to poor leadership of group committees. They did not respect the group constitution/rule. To date 141 SHGs are functioning with 2,108 members including 1,933 women - 92%. Normally Self Help Group members meet biweekly and save from 500 Riel to 2,000 Riel/week. IWEPII groups are able to save most. Total micro credit capital of the groups is 194,614 US\$ including 23,990 US from matching grant in IWEPII. A total of 162,337 US\$ equaling 72% of the capital have been lend out/borrowed by group members to improve their agricultural productions as well as to develop small businesses. All SHG members have used group loans to invest individually or in-group businesses. Group members are now able to borrow from selected banks without collateral.

1,016 group committee members have been trained on women leadership and advocacy. All SHGs are registered at Commune Council (CC) as Commune Based Organizations (CBOs). Some group leaders are invited by CC to attend the monthly meeting at commune level. When SHG/CBO representatives participated in CC meetings they are capable of presenting the group's monthly report and its status to the CC. Significant support actions were received by CC especially through the SHG forum at C.C.

Of 141 Self-help groups, 120 had identified business opportunities using Participatory Rural Appraisal. Proper business plans were developed in 95 SHGs. Group business activities have been carried out in 87 SHGs within 78 villages. Up to this date, there have been 267 group businesses within 86 SHGs. 50% of SHGs implementing group businesses has replicated 3-5 times - especially in SHGs formed during phase I. Only 13 SHGs formed in IWEF II have been able to operate group business, because group capital is limited.

To secure further sustainability and business opportunities, 4 Agricultural Cooperatives and 1 Village Livestock Association were established. Moreover, community development projects on rice banks (rice storage) and ring wells (drinking water) have been constructed for the poor in the target villages. This is mostly due to external donations from individuals and organisations in Denmark who visited the project over the years.

CISOM - Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchey(ODM), Cambodia

CISOM was approved by CISU in December 2012 and officially started from 1st of January 2013. The cooperation agreements with all partners have been signed and annual work and budget plans have been worked out in details. Local partner staffs have been trained on Quick-book program, financial and administrative procedures. All financial and administrative mechanisms are set up and successfully implemented.

Generally, activities are implemented according to plans. However, some FFS were destroyed and SHG establishment was delayed due to severe flooding during autumn 2013. Activity plans for 2014 have been adjusted to overcome challenges and delays.

A solid NGO partnership is established. Capacity of local staff - including Community Professionals (CPs) - is generally good and implementation at local level is fine and appreciated by final beneficiaries. However, some deviations for implementation guidelines and agreed standards are observed in few villages. Some of the CPs cover target villages located very far from each other.

Local authorities support the CISOM project.

SHG structures have been established, capacity building is on-going and final beneficiaries are receptive.

2013 was facing an extreme flooding in Oddar meanchay, which delayed and destroyed most FFS implemented during rainy season 2013. Flash flooding occurred in September 2013 with waters rising 50-150 cm. Key gaps according to the Provincial Disaster Summary Reporting: Water and sanitation hygiene, medium-term food assistance to counter damaged crops, agricultural assistance, road repair (cash for work option).

Establishment of SHGs was subsequently delayed, because FFS were severely damaged and could not be implemented according to plans. Crops were re-established in November/December 2013

Management: Efficient management planning, activity implementation, budgeting and follow-up is applied and a sound CISOM partnership (READA, CIDO, RCEDO, KBA and ADDA) is established. Severe flooding delayed implementation and establishment of FFS during 2013, but staff capacity of local NGOs is built to speed up activities; it is expected that the expected number of FFS is executed and all SHGs (80 groups) are established by the end of 2014. Consequently, it is realistic that income of poor beneficiaries increase and

furthermore, 80 SHGs develop into basic democratic civil society organizations. NGO partners are building enhanced advocacy power and eagerly discussing how to promote land rights of poor people and how to influence local and provincial decision-making regarding rural development and livelihood of poor people. Overall, it is realistic to reach the immediate objectives of the project by the end of 2015.

Indicators and Results:

End 2015, at least 80 % of 2.000 poor families (poorest of the poor) in ODM have increased their own consumption and/or increased income at least 30 % from sale of vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock.

- Management and general staff of all three NGO partners in ODM have been trained on the FFS and SHG concept.
- TOT has been implemented for 20 CPs and 4 staff from PDA and PDWA
- 17 FFSs have been successfully implemented
- 434 female farmers participated during FFS. Farmers have adopted improved agricultural techniques
- Output/input ratio increase for farmers in their production of vegetables and small livestock
- 15 Field Day have been conducted. 748 direct and indirect beneficiaries attended. Key techniques and guidelines of FFS and SHG formation are followed

End 2015, at least 80 SHGs in ODM - comprising the poorest of the poor and in particular woman - have developed into basic democratic civil society organizations improving livelihood of SHG members, providing a safety net against shocks and promoting income generating activities of SHG members.

- 17 SHGs involving 422 villagers (332 females) have been formed during FFS. All SHGs have elected SHG head and deputy committee leaders and a treasurer. New SHGs are discussing and in the process of developing their constitution, activity plans and group vision with assistance from the CPs and the projects staff. CPs attends all SHG meetings facilitating the development of strong SHG societies
- A regular saving scheme is implemented within 17 SHGs. Members have saved 2,895 US dollars 65.5% of savings is borrowed by SHG members.
- District agriculture officers have trained 157 (92F) poor farmers using major elements of the CISOM concept

End 2015, the action has built enhanced advocacy power of the 4 NGO partners and at least 60 (out of 80) SHGs in ODM which has resulted in increasingly influence on local and provincial decision making regarding rural development and livelihood of poor people.

- Local partner staff and CPs have been trained on advocacy and they understand and acknowledge the CISOM advocacy objectives, methodology and implementation plan

By 2015, NGO partners have increased organizational capacity and capacity on human and financial issues related to project management.

- Local partner staffs implement efficient activity planning and follow up, financial and administrative procedures including the use of the IT program: Quick Books for bookkeeping. All financial and administrative mechanisms have been set up and are operating smoothly.
- 8 local partner staffs (2 from other projects of the partners) have been trained on database management and data analysis by use of SPSS program.
- CIDO and KBA staff trained 249 (149F) Cambodian soldiers and their family in Pailin province on home gardening during training sessions organized by e.g. the Department of Labour and Vocational training.

INFOSE - INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FOOD INSECURITY IN CAMBODIA:

The project was called for by EU. ADDA won the bid and the contract was subsequently signed in December 2010. The official starting date was from 1st March 2011; ending 31 August 2014, 42 month duration, but we expect to extend to end of 2014.

Implementation and achievements to date of the Innovative Approaches to Food Insecurity for Urban and Peri-urban Poor in Siem Reap, Cambodia project (INFOSE), implemented by Agricultural Development Denmark Asia (ADDA), and partners: Chantiers Ecoles de Formation Professionnelle (CEFP), and Siem Reap Provincial Training Centre (PTC).

The project aims to secure better and regular access to food for poor families in the city and on the outskirts of Siem Reap through a triple approach that aims at increasing the general income of poor households, and thus increase their budget available for food, reduce the cost of food, improve quality through home based-production, and enhance the ability of vulnerable people to cope with economic shocks and to adapt to longer term threats due to better social integration and vision.

Project Outcomes (indicators and results):

Quantitative and qualitative analysis of home based food production, nutrition, and hygiene knowledge

994 people were involved in home garden activities in the first two batches. The net profit from households from selling surplus vegetables was an average of \$10.59 per month (7 months for batch 1, 4 months for batch 2), compared to 25.4USD/year in the baseline. Home garden and agricultural activities have made a noticeable difference to participants. Vegetable gardening allows a reduction in expenditure on vegetables in the market, and fulfils household needs for many participants. In addition, some are able to produce surplus to sell to neighbors and local markets. Chicken raising has led to an increase in protein consumption. There is also a reported increase in protein consumption through fish, and increased ability to buy beef and pork products. Women reported food tasted better and was safer as there were no pesticides used, and felt their families had more infrequent illnesses due to this.

Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the SHG established

To date, 24 SHGs have been established. The remaining beneficiaries have been selected and initial home garden activities begun in preparation for SHG mobilization. Self help groups are at various stages, and each have their own strengths and weaknesses. Several have a strong knowledge of the benefits of a savings

group, and all have obtained benefits of sharing ideas pertaining to agriculture with each other. Most groups have seen an increase in the role and responsibility of women, with a higher level of independence, decision making, and in some cases, the ability to save money on their own outside the group. Some groups have been able to take out loans already, and appreciate they can access the money in emergency situations. Some have reported they are now saving on their own outside the group.

Those that have used money have invested in individual activities (primarily home gardening / chicken raising). Not many have considered group activities as of yet, and some have rejected the idea of group activities with the funds. This is likely due to lower confidence on the approach they would take, as the full potential has yet to be realized on a larger scale. Most groups need more strengthening in regards to their communication skills, in order to express themselves and their needs, and to spend time planning where they would like to allocate their resources. Reinforcement of budget and income management can always strengthen activities.

Quantitative and qualitative analysis of employment status of beneficiaries, incomes levels

VET students interviewed for the evaluation saw an average increase of \$25 a month before and after training. To date, 376 students have been trained (237 from batch 1 and batch 2), 68% of trainees found a job; about 63% of them had job from 4-7 months; and 52% of them have a minimum salary 840\$/year (VET report). A high number of students trained did not have previous jobs, and were involved only in home agriculture work.

MBD activities with higher levels of income included cakes, rice wine, and basket weaving. Activities such as fish, frog and cricket raising have not contributed significantly to income as of yet, but fish raising in particular has had an impact on home consumption of protein. Batch 1 profit increased significantly from the beginning until the end of the cycle from \$18 to \$31 dollars, a promising start to the MBD services. For Batch 2, the average revenue of MBD activities per month, across all activities, is \$30.36, although some activities such as fish have not yet generated incomes.

Effectiveness of coordination with/ by UCWs, village and commune authorities

UCWs are key to mobilizing groups, liaising between villagers and local authorities, and collecting monitoring data (as most participants can not read or write, although friends, neighbors, and children can assist at times). The project previously reported lack of upwards communication from UCWs to upper levels, but feedback from different components of the project indicates this has improved, and the INFOSE project is continuing to build UCW capacity. Participants are comfortable contacting

UCWs when they have questions, including between sessions. There has been UCW turnover in the project, necessitating additional training.

Perception of INFOSE main successes and challenges.

Main challenges of the project have included a turnover of UCWs, limitations in activities in APSARA Authority areas, challenges in beneficiary selection, promoting and motivating active SHG members and, at the initial stage of an incremental process, instilling skills for wider (eg group) SHG activities, and implementing participatory monitoring where participants are illiterate. Guiding SHGs to function

independently is underway, but needs time to foster skills. Clear exit strategies are under discussion but not yet fully developed. The VET program has had difficulty filling certain courses (eg tiling, painting), even though salaries are high. Micro-Businesses income has been lower than expected, and input supply has proved limited for some business, particularly basket weavers.

Main successes of the project include having beneficiaries who previously had no skills to earn a paid salary job and/or increase their monthly earnings, an increase the business management skills and tools of MBD beneficiaries. Product diversification and linkages to inputs and middlemen have played a key role in MBD development, and will assist in sustainability. Self help groups have shown cohesion and developing confidence in one another, and have transferred skills between them (and to non-project participants) on home gardening. An increase in access to vegetables and protein has increased food access at a household level, and reduced illness associated with pesticides.

The project is flexible and adaptable to challenges faced (such as adapting techniques in APSARA Authority areas). Project flow components (skills or money earned in one area reinvested into another) leads to a stronger safety net, inherent capital building, and increased food security, and active problem solving takes place at multiple project levels.

FAHU - Strengthening and Consolidation of Women Microcredit Groups (WMG)

ADDA and its partner READA have received funding from Danish FAHU foundation to further support 66 weak women self-help groups formed during IWEP II project that was phased out in September 2013. The project will have duration of 2 years from October 2013 to September 2015 with the budget of about 100,000.00 USD. The overall goal of the project is to address food security needs & improve livelihoods by supporting 66 women self-help groups in Siem Reap Province, Cambodia, provide training to micro-business development, technical support for home gardens and development of community projects (rice banks and water wells). To achieve these development objectives, 3 immediate objectives and success indicators have been outlined.

This is the first progress report from October 2013 to 28 February 2014 highlighting the outputs/results achieved, challenges faced and an action plan to overcome the difficulties and challenges. The main achievements during this period were recruitment and deployment of project staff and community professionals (CPs), training of project staff and CPs on project concepts, group management, and methodologies of village saving and lending association. Target villages and Self-Help Groups were also reviewed and 65 SHGs are now registered.

Overall, the project has been implemented smoothly according to the project implementation plan but some difficulties and challenges were faced and need to be overcome.

Successes

- The main successes in this five months period were the training of project staff on project intervention, VLS methodologies and SHG management, and facilitation of SHGs by DFs and CPs on group management and book keeping. SHG recording books have been updated and trained to project and CPs.

- After the training, Project staff and CPs have trained SHGs on how to form well functioning groups, how to solve the conflicts within groups and how to develop work plan for groups with good results. SHG members were showing interests and participated productively in the trainings.
- The members of rice banks were repaid rice and top up rice saving. Members of SHGs have increased vegetable growing and chicken raising and their income from sale of chicken and vegetable has increased. One SHG has created new group business on chemical fertilizer.

Challenges

- About 20% of SHG members are still in need to be reminded about the meeting day and time by DF and CP.
- Few members in each group don't attend SHG meetings on time or properly. This affects other members.
- Most of SHG members still cannot raise meeting agenda and most committee leaders need more capacity building on SHG management. Recently, most of those SHG leaders are relying on CPs.

Difficulties:

- Migration of SHG members to Thailand or other provinces to sell labour due to low income generation from their farm.
- Too much water from October to November and lack of water in dry season especially from February to April.
- Competition with other projects which provide more support than our project.
- One SHG in Pouk was closed because some members moved out of commune and some worked in the Siem Reap city far from their houses so they cannot join the meetings.

Vietnam

Legal Aid to the rural population

The project is going well and the delay in Son La office in starting up activities is expected to be obtained in 2014.

The long awaited handbooks (more than 40,000 copies) on legal aspects were finished printing in December & will be completed for distribution to target areas for project beneficiaries in 1st quarter of 2014. According to plan the legal handbooks are produced for village heads, households, VLA departments, and other relevant organizations working with the local communities.

A total of 228 mobile legal aid clinics with the participation of 4,127 villagers were conducted in the three provinces during 2013. Prior to the mobile legal aid clinics, the legal consultants conducted a survey to identify the most urgent legal concerns in the area.

Within three years, the legal aid centres have been approached by 1260 people and the legal issues they were concerned about. The majority of legal concerns which local people brought to the office were related to land disputes, administrative procedure and social policies.

Province	No. people approach LCC up to now	Land law & civil code	Social Policies	Criminal code	Family law
Dien Bien	329	115	88	36	68
Hoa Binh	350	146	108	22	77
Hanoi	254	145	39	25	45
Son La	327	109	94	62	59

During the year 2013, there were organized 6 training courses for village heads on legal aspects with participation of 241 village heads. In Son La there were 3 courses organized in Muong La & Quynh Nhai district and in Dien Bien there were 3 training courses organized in Muong Ang and Dien Bien Dong district. In the training courses, village heads got the opportunity to discuss practical topics related to their daily work in the locality such as Land law, Regulation on forest protection & development, family & marriage law. The legal knowledge that was delivered to the trainees during the class would help them to bring their role as mediators/moderators into play when solving conflicts within their community.

After establishment, 45 law clubs in 3 target provinces received regularly support for the operation and equipped with legal aspects libraries.

During 3rd year of implementation, there have been 102 meetings where the VLA directly has invited the local authorities to discuss the concerns of the farmers in the area. These have taken place as:

1) In Dien Bien: 30 meetings were organized in 30 villages with 1358 participants. 2) In Hòa Bình: 21 meeting were organized in 21 villages with 951 participants. 3) In Son La: 21 meeting were organized in 21 villages with 809 participants

These meetings provided opportunities for the local people to communicate directly with the relevant authorities about their ideas and vice versa the authorities had the opportunity to explain the thinking behind certain strategies to the local population.

Community Development among Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam

During 2013 the Provincial Farmers Unions (PFUs) have organized 67 vegetable Farmer Field Schools (FFS). No more maize FFS was organized in 2013, since we have already done more than expected. Further to the FFS the PFUs have initiated 107 new groups and assisted the group in 11 small scale community development projects, like constructing dams, bridges and water tanks.

There were total 5 training courses for group leaders from 6 provinces on group management organized by PFUs. The courses took place in Hoa Binh, Son La, Dien Bien and Nghe An (2 times). The evaluation of the

courses has been positive. Participants are enthusiastic to attend these courses since in these occasion, they had the opportunity to meet other group members to exchange experience of how to run a good group.

The PFU's in the 6 provinces are most certainly capable of organising the FFS. They have organised a total of 1,207 FFS (app. 40,000 famers) since the beginning of the project and up to the end of 2013. Out of these the 404 has been conducted on vegetables and the 803 on maize. Out of the 803 maize FFS the 307 was conducted as adaptation to Climate Change FFS. Up to the summer 2011 all of these were conducted according to the FAO standards.

By the end of 2013 there were established 1041 groups (app. 30.000 farmers) in total and the PFU's have a very important role in explaining and guiding the group development process to avoid the most common failures. These failures mostly occur as group members think that by forming a group, their problems will be quickly solved, or that the project will continue to support the groups one way or the other. The members need to be reminded that the advantages of group action can only be realized through hard work, self-sacrifice and a clear focus on realistic group objectives. The FU / trainers have to assist the farmers to establish realistic goals by drawing up a list of their objectives. The group needs to determine clear objectives based on the group objective, the group will continue to discuss the business plan and the activity plan.

During 2013 the PFU have had the opportunity to highlight the potential of the groups by letting the groups implement the 11 small scale community development projects. This has made a big impression on the local authorities and some of these, especially the suspension bridge constructed in Lai Chau in January 2013 which has very important role in local transportation.

By the end of 2013 most activities have been concluded, and focus in 2014 (last year of the project) is to consolidate the groups and capacity building of farmer union by some courses.

Strengthening Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) in Nge Anh and Hoa Binh Provinces (FIGNAHB)

In 2013 the start of the project was concentrated on startup procedures and hiring staff for this new project. Some 220 established Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) from SongDa project has been used as the primary focal point of this project. Our collaborating partners will also receive training in how to assist the FIGs so they become more strong civil society organizations.

With the aim of assisting FIGs with knowledge about advanced agricultural production techniques, Nge Anh Farmers Union (NAFU) and Hoa Binh Farmers Union (HBFU) has collaborated with ADDA office in the recruitment of consultancy for market survey to identify local potential products that fit to production conditions of FIGs.

In Nge Anh the survey was conducted from the 4th to the 24th of June, 2013. The consultant group had meetings with the different departments of 3 districts including agricultural and rural development division, statistics division and farmer union and made a survey on 11 products. Moreover, the consultant group also did a research on production and market stakeholders in the fields. ADDA staff and NAFU staff joined to monitor and support these activities. A feedback meeting took place on June 27th, 2013, where the head of

the consultant team was present, together with the 19 facilitators and members from both district and provincial Farmer Union.

In Hoa Binh the survey was conducted from June 12th – 22nd. The consultant team organized 5 stakeholder meetings at 5 districts with the participation of 30 local district officers from Farmer Union and 158 farmers. Besides, the consultant team also conducted research on production stakeholders and market stakeholders in the fields. ADDA staff and Farmer Union staff also joined the survey to monitor and support these activities.

Trainings in enhanced production techniques have been completed in both provinces. At the end of each training, quick reports of responsible consultants were made. Quick evaluation questionnaires on the quality and level of suitability of the trainings were handed out to trainees. A quick evaluation was made by Farmer Union's with assistant from ADDA. The evaluation form developed by ADDA and the assessment information collected by Farmer Union staff and local facilitators. The information and data processed by ADDA staff. A quick evaluation report has made and shared internally as input for next training design. As a result, the report has reflected comments and suggestion from the farmers as followings;

- The training should have been last longer and take place at the suitable time (crop season and disease time) for trainees to practice and cross visit at the site.
- More focus on animal husbandry technique such as feeding process, veterinary and breeding for cow and buffalos.
- Furthermore the trainees also proposed that the training should have provided more pictures, practicing activities, loan and breeding to the farmers.

Tanzania

The activities are progressing well. The regional small-scale farmers' organisation, Njombe Agricultural Development Organisation (NADO) has developed into a major and well-respected stakeholder within agricultural development in Njombe region exemplified by the Prime Minister's visit to NADO in July 2013.

The project includes a broad variety of capacity building activities of NADO. This includes the capacity of NADO to conduct training for their members (and other small-scale farmers in the region) in improved farm management skills and practices by applying the farmer field schools (FFS) approach. NADO has expanded its activities to 23 new villages. More than 2,000 farmers have participated in FFS during 2013, and in total more than 3,000 farmers have participated during the project period. Of these 52% are women. Impact surveys indicate that their income has increased with at least 35%.

As follow-up to the FFS, interested farmers are assisted in establishing farmer interest groups (FIGs) with the objective of supporting each other and collaborating in developing their farms as a business. After the initial focus on FFS, attention is now shifting towards supporting the establishment and development of

FIGs and market linkages. In October, 46 Facilitators and 5 field staff was trained in FIG facilitation.

So far 14 groups have been established of which 62% of the participants are women. Preparations for the establishment of an additional 55 new FIGs have been initiated.

The project also focuses on capacitating NADO in regard to the other typical functions of a modern farmer organisation, from establishing savings- and credit associations to representing small-scale farmers rights and interest (including land rights) towards local authorities, and not least their interests in the market.

There have been considerable efforts throughout the year towards strengthening NADOs advocacy role and lobby activity towards regional authorities. An analysis of land title problems as well as a market analysis, both with gender focus have been conducted. Three NADO field staff and ten facilitators have been trained in the land title system and land demarcation. As part of the training 32 farms have been demarcated and land titles have been obtained for 40 farmers. The project has also supported the establishment of a NADO savings and credit facility that provides farmers with access to capital through loans.

There have been challenges regarding NADOs administration of the project, which has been dealt with by employing a full time project coordinator based in Njombe. This has enabled intensified daily capacity building of NADO.

THANKS

To the many members of ADDA, our donors, DANIDA, EU, FAHU Foundations, World Bank, private organizations, our partners, our dedicated staff members, people in the villages. We thank you for another good year and financial support.

On behalf of the Board
Søren Thorndal Jørgensen
Chairman ADDA
Kalø, 21st May 2014